

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE A-1

NEW YORK TIMES
15 DECEMBER 1982

POLAND CUTS BACK ITS CULTURAL TIES WITH U.S. AGENCIES

Curbs Entry Visas and Activity
of the U.S.I.A. — Walesa
Issues Text of a Speech

By JOHN KIFNER

Special to The New York Times

WARSAW, Dec. 14 — Poland announced today that it was cutting back on cultural and scientific relations with the United States Government and was restricting visas for Americans.

The Polish Government said it would stop cooperating with the United States Information Agency, the State Department's public relations arm, and "any other Federal agencies that engage in anti-Polish activity."

In another development, Lech Walesa, head of the outlawed Solidarity movement, gave Western reporters the prepared text of a speech calling for "open, democratic and peaceful means" to win back the gains made by the union before the imposition of martial law a year ago.

Walesa Hopes to Speak Thursday

Mr. Walesa had hoped to deliver the speech on Thursday in Gdansk at a rally marking the shooting of workers during riots in 1970 and the erection in 1980 of a monument in their honor.

It would be Mr. Walesa's first political appearance since his release last month from 11 months of internment. But Jerry Urban, the Government spokesman, said Monday that no permit for such a rally had been issued.

The Polish announcement on the cutback of cultural relations with United States Government agencies said special procedures would be introduced in considering any American invitations, grants or offers of training to Poles.

No more Polish visas are to be issued to employees of the United States Information Agency.

The United States Government had already limited its cultural exchange and joint projects with Poland under martial law. However, scientific exchanges arranged in the United States under academic and other private auspices, such as the International Research and Exchange Board and the American

had continued. It was not immediately clear whether these nongovernmental contacts would now be affected.

The Polish announcement of retaliations against what it called a "notoriously" anti-Polish policy of the United States came after a cool Western reaction to moves made by Poland ostensibly to ease the rigors of martial law.

For weeks, Polish officials had been saying that procedures to end military rule would be introduced at a meeting of Parliament on Dec. 13, the anniversary of the military takeover.

Poland had hoped that the West would then lift trade sanctions imposed under martial law. The sanctions have struck a blow at the already ailing Polish economy.

But the legislation introduced in Parliament on Monday, while eliminating such practices as the internment of political prisoners and the monitoring of telephone calls, kept sweeping Government powers, actually strengthening many aspects of military rule.

Martial-law rules prohibiting the distribution of antigovernment leaflets and the creating of public disturbances are to become part of the penal code. Other practices to remain institutionalized include the dismissal of workers who "sow disorder," the use of the riot police, wiretapping, press censorship, summary military trials, and the militarization of key factories, mines and transport facilities.

Parliament is expected to approve the legislation on Saturday. Before adjourning today after a two-day session, it enacted a new state secrets law under which Poles may be liable to prison terms up to 10 years for divulging unauthorized information.

Western Reaction Negative

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, traveling in Western Europe, told Pope John Paul II on Monday that the moves modifying martial law did not meet American criteria for lifting sanctions. The foreign ministers of the European Economic Community meeting in Brussels took a wait-and-see attitude.

The cutback in cultural relations with the United States came against a background of increasingly acerbic sniping between the two countries.

On Dec. 3, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, made a bitter speech attacking the United States before an audience of coal miners and threatened to restrict relations. He was believed to be especially incensed by a remark by Secretary of State Casper W. Weinberger calling him a "Russian general in Polish uniform."

Visa Applications to Be Screened

In addition to barring employees of the United States Information Agency outright, today's announcement said visa applications from all Americans would be scrutinized "with an eye to the interests and security of the state."

"In its visa policy," the announcement continued, "the Polish side is taking into account the fact that the American side has for months markedly reduced all kinds of political contacts."

Referring to General Jaruzelski's warning, the announcement said there had been continued criticism of Poland and "intensification of the aggressiveness in the program of the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe."

It said that Washington had reneged on some joint scientific projects and that intelligence agents had "repeatedly abused scientific and cultural cooperation for the purposes of penetration and subversion."

The American radio stations, which are popular in Poland, have been a constant target of invective, with officials charging that "foreign stations" were fomenting unrest.

Mr. Walesa, in the prepared text of the speech he had planned for the Gdansk rally, said the efforts of the outlawed Solidarity should now be channeled into four areas — labor unions, factory self-management, cultural unions and youth organizations.

But the speech seemed ambiguous on precisely what course of action he was advocating and how it was to be achieved. He appeared to be deliberately vague and to keep his options open in an attempt to salvage some of Solidarity's gains.

"We must find ways to achieve our aim," the prepared text said. "We need, perhaps, more time and different ways. It is now time for this great social movement, this great river to divide itself into several channels and flow peacefully to the sea."

The first channel, he suggested, would be "the trade unions we have won." It was not clear whether he was suggesting that workers make use of the new official unions that have replaced Solidarity. These unions, which have been condemned by some Solidarity activists, are hemmed in with restrictions in their ability to strike.

Self-Management Is Weakened

The second channel, Mr. Walesa said, would be the worker self-management councils that were long sought by Solidarity but were weakened in their functions in the final labor legislation.

The third would be independent associations of writers, scientists and performing artists to safeguard "free but wise and responsible thought," he said.

And the fourth would be "independent organizations where young people could speak their mind," he said.

"None of these channels will flow without the other," he said. "All of these elements are essential, otherwise we will once again make mistakes. I am ready to serve toward a true agreement in that direction."